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Last Monday arrived at Marblehead Capt. John Hooper, from Falmouth, in England, which he left the 20th of December, and brought Papers as late as the 19th of that Month, from which we have extracted the following Important Advices.

LONDON, *December* 1.

Yesterday his Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, and after the House of Commons had presented their Speaker, of whom his Majesty approved, his Majesty made the following most gracious SPEECH from the throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you, that a most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the law still unhappily prevails in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, & has in divers parts of it broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature. These proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of My colonies and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obstruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. (1) I have taken such measures, and given such orders, as I judged most proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of My subjects, and for the restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and stedfast resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken or impair the supreme authority of this Legislature over all the dominions of My Crown; the maintenance of which I consider as essential to the dignity, the safety, and the welfare, of the British empire; assuring Myself, that, while I act upon these principles, I shall never fail to receive your assistance and support.

"I have the greatest satisfaction in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte. (2) By this happy event, the troubles which have so long prevailed in one part of Europe are composed, and the general tranquility rendered complete. It shall be My constant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and I cannot but flatter Myself I shall succeed, as I continue to receive the strongest assurances from other Powers of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this House of Commons, I shall meet with the same affectionate confidence, and the same proofs of zeal and attachment to My person and government, which I have always, during the course of My reign, received from My faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your resolutions. Let My people, in every part of My dominions, be taught by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the blessings of Our excellent constitution. (3) They may be assured that, on My part, I have nothing so much at heart as the real prosperity and lasting happiness of My subjects."

LONDON, *December* 8.

The House of Commons Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, is as follows:

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we receive with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness the early information which you have been pleased to give us, of the state of the province of the Massachusets Bay.

"We feel the most sincere concern, that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violences of a most criminal nature; and we cannot but lament that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majesty's Colonies; and that any of your subjects should have been so far deluded and misled, as to make rash and unwarrantable attempts to obstruct the commerce of your Majesty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations. (1)

"We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty, for having taken such measures as your Majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of your Majesty's subjects, and for restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusets Bay.

"Your faithful Commons, animated by your Majesty's gracious assurances, will use every means in their power to assist your Majesty in maintaining entire and inviolate the Supreme Authority of this Legislature over all the dominions of your Crown; being truly sensible that we should betray the trust reposed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majesty and to our fellow subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous support to those great constitutional principles which govern your Majesty's conduct in this important business, and which is so essential to the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

"We learn, with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquility is rendered complete: and we entertain a well-grounded hope that your Majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success, as your Majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances from other Powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace. (2)

"We assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost chearfulness, grant to your Majesty every necessary supply; and that we consider ourselves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our most affectionate attachment to a Prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions."

PROTEST.
HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 30° *Novembris*, 1774.

The Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's speech, and the same being read by the clerk,

Moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To declare our abhorence and detestation of the daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws, which so strongly prevails in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obstruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majesty our humble thanks for having been pleased to communicate to us, that he has taken such measures, and given such orders, as his Majesty hath judged most proper and effectual for the protection and security of the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, relative to the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

To express our entire satisfaction in his Majesty's firm and stedfast resolution to continue to support the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances that we will chearfully co-operate in all such measures as shall be necessary to maintain the dignity, safety, and welfare, of the British empire.

That it is no less our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and resolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our constitution; and impressed, with the deepest gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the course of his Majesty's reign, to testify with unaffected zeal at this juncture our inviolable fidelity to his Majesty, and our serious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by inserting, after the word THRONE, at the end of the first paragraph, these words:

To desire his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the state of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the consideration of this most critical and important matter, but upon the fullest information; and when we are thus informed, we shall, without delay, apply ourselves with the most earnest and serious zeal, to such measures as shall tend to secure the honour of his Majesty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happiness of all his Majesty's dominions.

Which being objected to, after a long debate, the question was put, whether these words shall be inserted in the said motion? It was resolved in the negative. Contents 13. Non Contents 63.

Dissentient,

Because we can not agree to submit ourselves with the *careless facility of a common address of compliment*, in expressions which may lead to measures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow subjects.

We conceive that an address upon such objects as are before us, and at such a time as this, must necessarily have a considerable influence upon our future proceedings (4) and must impress the public with an idea of the general spirit of the measures which we mean to support.

Whatever methods we shall think it adviseable to pursue, either in support of the mere authority of Parliament, which seems to be the sole consideration with some, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and satisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our constant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the result of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for such an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne or even in any verbal assurance from ministers.

In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and just extent of which we are as yet in a great measure unapprized: a procedure which appears to us by no means consonant to that purity which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last Parliament. (4) This unfortunate system (4) conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency, or foresight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued; and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system (4) which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. (4) And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the dispositions of Lords in the present Parliament, "when we see the "House, under the pressure of so severe and uni"form an experience, again ready, without "any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, "the spirit of the former fatal proceedings." (4)

But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity, which leads others to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haste, without enquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war. (4)

Richmond, *Stamford,* *Ponsonby,*
Portland, *Stanhope,* *Wycombe,*
Rockingham, *Torrington,* *Camden.*

(1) See Index, under Resolves, Towns, County, Congresses, Continental & Provincial, & Enemy of the Country, &c. &c. &c.

(2) See Coventry & agreements, page 519, 536, 604, 627, 628.

(3) See Portland, pa. 109. — Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532. — Act for administration of Justice, pa. 509.

(4) See Index, under Troops, & Men of War.

(1) See declaratory Act, page 524.

(2) See Index under Russia, Vol. 2 & 4.

(3) See magna Charta, pa. 790. 1050. petition of right, pa. 816. — Bill of rights, pa. 1053. Vol. 2.

(4) See List of Freemen, pa. 971.

(c) Barnard, & Hutchinson.

(d) Sam. Adams.

(e) see y Committee, pa. 1087.

(f) See Index under Committee of Correspondence

(8) At Port act, see pa. 499— Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532, & Act for administering Justice, pa. 509, & Billeting Act page 549.

(9) see Index, under Stamp act. Vol. 1.

(10) see page 341, 400, 402. 266. vol. 1.

(11) see in Index under Congress Vol. 1.

(12) see resolves, pa. 436, 468. Vol. 2. (13) See Index, under Congress Continental

(14) see Index, under Men of War.

(15) see Index, under resolves, Vol. 1.

(16) See the list pa. 95.

(17) see Sea act, pa. 735, vol. 1.

(18) see resolves in Index vol. 2.

(19) page 43. Vol. 2

(20) see Index, under Letters, vol. 2.

(21) See Index under a non importation 1768. (21) a. 105-193 vol. 3.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, *Vid pa. 655.*

THE history of the Tories, begun in my last, will be interrupted for some time: but it shall be reassumed, and minutely related, in some future papers.—Massachusettensis, who shall now be pursued in his own serpentine path; in his first paper, complains, that the press is not free, that a party has gained the ascendency so far as to become the licencers of it; by playing off the resentment of the populace, against printers and authors: That the press is become an engine of oppression and licentiousness, much devoted to the partisans of liberty, who have been indulged in publishing what they pleased, *fas vel nefas*, while little has been published on the part of government.

The art of this writer which appears in all his productions, is very conspicuous in this. It is intended to excite a resentment against the friends of liberty, for tyrannically depriving their antagonists, of so important a branch of freedom, and a compassion towards the Tories, in the breasts of the people in the other colonies and in Great-Britain, by insinuating, that they have not had equal terms. But nothing can be more injurious, nothing farther from the truth.—Let us take a retrospective view of the period, since the last peace, and see, whether, they have not uniformly had the press at their service, without the least molestation to authors or printers. Indeed, I believe that the Massachusetts-Spy, if not the Boston Gazette have been open to them as well as to others. The Evening-Post, Massachusetts Gazette & Boston Chronicle, have certainly been always as free for their use as the air. Let us dismiss prejudice & passion, and examine impartially, whether the Tories have not been chargeable with at least as many libels, as much licentiousness of the press, as the Whigs? Dr. Mayhew was a Whig of the first magnitude, a clergyman equalled by very few of any denomination in piety, virtue, genius or learning, whose works will maintain his character, as long as New-England shall be free, integrity esteemed, or wit, spirit, humour, or reason and knowledge admired. —How was he treated from the press? Did not the Reverend Tories who were pleased to write against him, the Missionaries of Defamation as well as Bigotry and passive obedience, in their pamphlets, and news papers, besparter him all over with their filth?—With equal falshood and malice charge him with every thing evil?——Mr. Otis, was in civil life: and a senator, whose parts, literature, eloquence and integrity, proved him a character in the world, equal to any of the time in which he flourished, of any party in the province.—Now be pleased to recollect the Evening-Post.—For a long course of years, that gentleman, his friends and connections, of whom the world has, and grateful posterity will have a better opinion than Massachusettensis will acknowledge, were pelted with the most infernally malicious, false, and atrocious Libels(12) that ever issued from any press in Boston —I will mention no other names, lest I give too much offence to the modesty of some, and the envy and rancour of others.

There never was before, in any part of the world, a whole town insulted to their faces, as Boston was, by the Boston Chronicle. Yet the printer was not molested for printing, it was his mad attack upon other printers with his clubs, and upon other gentlemen with his pistols, that was the cause of his flight, or rather the pretence.—The truth was, he became too polite to attend his business, his shop was neglected, procreations were coming for more than 2000 sterling, which he had no inclination to pay.

Printers may have been less eager after the productions of the tories than of the whigs, and the reason has been because the latter have been more consonant to the general taste and sense, and consequently more in demand.—Notwithstanding this, the former have ever found one press at least devoted to their service, and have used it as licentiously as they could wish.—Whether the revenue chest has kept it alive and made it profitable against the general sense, or not, I wot not.—Thus much is certain that 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1500, sterling a year, has been the constant reward of every scribbler, who has taken up the pen on the side of the ministry, with any reputation, and commissions have been given here for the most wretched productions of dulness itself. Whereas the writers on the side of liberty, have been rewarded only with the consciousness of endeavoring to do good, with the approbation of the virtuous and the malice of men in power.

But this is not the first time, that writers have taken advantage of the times. Massachusettensis knows the critical situation of this province.(3) The danger it is in, without government or law.(4)——The army in Boston.—— The people irritated and exasperated, in such a manner as was never before borne by any people under heaven!(5) Much depends upon their patience at this critical time, and such an example of patience and order, this people have exhibited in a state of nature, under such cruel insults, distresses and provocations, as the history of mankind cannot parallel.(6) In this state of things, protected by an army, the whole junto are now pouring forth the whole torrents of their billingsgate, propagating thousands of the most palpable falshoods, when they knew that the writers on the other side have been restrain'd by their prudence and caution from engaging in a controversy that must excite heats, left it should have unhappy and tragical consequences.

There is nothing in this world so excellent that it may not be abused.—The abuses of the press are notorious.—It is much to be desired that writers on all sides would be more careful of truth and decency: but upon the most impartial estimate, the tories will be found to have been the least so, of any party among us.

The honest Veteran, who ought not to be forgotten, in this place, says, "if an inhabitant of Berd or Amsterdam, could read the news-papers, &c. he would be at a loss how to reconcile oppression with with such unbounded licence of the press: and would laugh at the charge, as something much more than a paradox, as a palpable contradiction." But with all his taste, and manly spirit, the Veteran is little of a statesman.—His ideas of liberty are quite inadequate—his notions of government very superficial.—Licence of the press is no proof of liberty. When a people is corrupted, the press may be made an engine to compleat their ruin: and it is now notorious, that the ministry, are daily employing it to encrease and establish corruption, and to pluck up virtue by the roots.—Liberty can no more exist without virtue and independence, than the body can live and move without a soul. When these are gone, and the popular branch of the constitution is become dependent on the minister, as it is in England, or cut off, as it is in America, all other forms of the constitution may remain; but if you look for liberty, you will grope in vain, and the freedom of the press, instead of promoting the cause of liberty, will but hasten its destruction, as the best cordials, taken by patients, in some distempers, become the most rancid and corrosive poisons.

This language of the Veteran, however, is like the style of the minister and his scribblers in England, boasting of the unbounded freedom of the press, and assuring the people that all is safe, while that continues: and thus the people are to be cheated with libels in exchange for their liberties.

A stronger proof cannot be wish'd, of the scandalous license of the tory presses, than the swarms of pamphlets and speculations, in New-York and Boston, since last October, "madness, folly, delusion, delirium, infatuation, frenzy, high treason and rebellion," are charged in every page, upon three millions of as good and loyal, as sensible and virtuous people, as any in the empire: nay upon that congress, which was as full and free a representative, as ever was constituted by any people, chosen universally without solicitation, or the least tincture of corruption: that congress which consisted of governors, counsellors, some of them by mandamus too, judges of supreme courts, speakers of assemblies, planters and merchants of the first fortune and character, and lawyers of the highest class, many of them educated at the temple, call'd to the bar in England, and of abilities and integrity equal to any there.(5)

Massachusettensis conscious that the people of this continent have the utmost abhorrence of treason and rebellion, labours to avail himself of the magic in these words.—But his artifice is vain.—The people are not to be intimidated by hard words, from a necessary defence of their liberties: —Their attachment to their constitution so dearly purchased by their own and their ancestors blood and treasure, their aversion to the late innovations, their horror of arbitrary power and the Romish religion, are much deeper rooted than their dread of rude founds and unmannerly language. They dont want the advice of an honest lawyer, if such an one could be found, nor will they be deceived by a dishonest one. They know what offence it is, to assemble, armed and, forceably obstruct the course of justice!(11) They have been many years considering and enquiring, they have been instructed by Massachusettensis and his friends, in the nature of treason, and the consequences of their own principles and actions.(1) They know upon what hinge the whole dispute turns. That the *fundamentals*(16) of the government over them, are disputed,(3) that the minister pretends and had the influence to obtain the voice of the last parliament in his favour,(3) that parliament is the only supream, sovereign, absolute and uncontroulable legislative over(17) all the colonies, that therefore the minister and all his advocates will call resistance(2) to acts of parliament by the names of treason and rebellion.—But at the same time they know, that in their own opinions(17) and in the opinions of all the colonies,(17) parliament has no authority over them, excepting to regulate their trade, and this not by any principle of common law, but merely by the consent of the colonies, founded on the obvious necessity of a case, which was never in contemplation of that law, nor provided for by it, that therefore they have as good a right to charge that minister, Massachusettensis and the whole army(2) to which he has fled for protection, with treason and rebellion. For if the parliament has not a legal authority to overturn their constitution,(2) and subject them to such acts as are lately passed, every man, who accepts of any commission and takes any steps to carry those acts into execution, is guilty of overt acts of treason and rebellion against his majesty, his royal crown and dignity, as much as if he should take arms against his troops, or attempt his sacred life. They know that the resistance against the stamp(9) act, which was made through all America, was in the opinion of Massachusettensis,(3) and George Grenville, high treason, and that Brigadier Ruggles, and good Mr. Ogden, pretended at the congress at New-York, to be of the same mind, and have been held in utter contempt and derision by the whole continent, for the same reason, ever since; because in their own opinion, that resistance was a noble stand against tyranny, and the only opposition(2) to it, which could have been effectual. That if the American resistance(2) to the act(2) for destroying your charter,(10) and to the Resolves(12) for arresting persons here and sending them to England for tryal, is treason, the lords and commons, and the whole nation, were traitors at the revolution.(17)

They know that all America is united in sentiment, and in the plan of opposition(2) to the claims of administration and parliament.(3) The junto in Boston, with their little flocks of adherents in the country, are not worth taking into the account; and the army(14) and navy, tho' these are divided among themselves, are no part of America; in order to judge of this union, they begin at the commencement of the dispute, and run thro' the whole course of it.(3) At the time of the Stamp(9) act, every colony expressed its sentiments by resolves of their assemblies, and every one agreed that parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The house of representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, then consisted of many persons, who have since figured as friends to government; yet every member of that house concurred most chearfully in the resolves then passed. The congress which met that year at New-York, expressed the same opinion in their resolves, after the paint, paper and tea act was passed.(17) The several assemblies expressed the same sentiments, and when your colony wrote the famous circular letter,(2) notwithstanding all the mandates and threats, and cajolings of the minister and the several governors, and all the crown officers through the continent, the assemblies with one voice ecchoed their entire approbation of that letter,(2) and their applause to your colony for sending it.—In the year 1768, when a non-importation was suggested and planned by a few gentlemen at a private clubb, in one of our large towns, as soon as it was proposed to the public, did it not spread thro' the whole continent?—Was it not regarded, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, in almost all the colonies?—When the paint and paper act was repealed, the southern colonies agreed to depart from the association in all things but the dutied articles,(17) but they have kept strictly to their agreement against importing them, so that no tea worth the mentioning, has been imported into any of them from Great-Britain to this day.(21) In the year 1770, when a number of persons were slaughtered in King-Street,(6) such was the brotherly sympathy of all the colonies, such their resentment against an hostile administration; that the innocent blood then spilt, has never been forgotten, nor the murderous minister and governors, who brought the troops here, forgiven, by any part of the continent, and never will be.——When a certain masterly statesman, invented a committee of correspondence in Boston,(2) which has provoked so much of the spleen of Massachusettensis, of which much more hereafter; did not every colony, nay every county, city, hundred and town upon the whole continent, adopt the measure? I had almost said, as if it had been a revelation from above, as the happiest means of cementing the union and acting in concert? What proofs of union have been given since the last March! look over the resolves of the several colonies, and you will see that one understanding governs, one heart animates the whole body.(17) Assemblies,(17) conventions,(17) congresses, towns,(17) cities,(17) and private clubs and circles, have been actuated by one great, wise, active & noble spirit, one masterly soul, animating one vigorous body.(18)

† See pa. 658. × Jonathan Sewall. ‖ See Index, under Otis, vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. (2) see pa. 77, Vol. 1. & John Mein, see page 735, vol. 2. ¶ See Index, under Commiss.rs Vol. 1. 2. 3, & 4. (1) See Index, under Town, County, Congress Provincial &, resolves, &c. (3) see list of Grievances pa. 97. (4) See index under Army. (5) See Index, under Congress Continental (6) See our Charter, pa. 1047, vol. 2. (7) see pa. 257. (17) See declaratory act, pa. 524. (a) see Index, under Boston. (b) see message in Gallo

The congress at Philadelphia, have expressed the same sentiments with the people of New-England, approved of the opposition to the late innovations unanimously advised us to persevere in it, and assured us that if force is attempted to carry these measures against us, all America ought to support us. Maryland and the Lower Counties on Delaware, have already, to shew to all the world their approbation of the measures of New-England, and their determination to join in them, with a generosity, a wisdom and magnanimity, which ought to make the Tories consider, taken the power of the militia into the hands of the people, without the governor, or minister, and established it, by their own authority, for the defence of the Massachusetts, as well as of themselves. Other colonies are only waiting to see if the necessity of it will become more obvious. Virginia, and the Carolinas, are preparing for military defence, and have been for some time. When we consider the variety of climates, soils, religions, civil governments, commercial interests, &c. which were represented at the congress, and the various occupations, educations, and characters of the gentlemen who composed it, the harmony and unanimity which prevailed in it, can scarcely be paralleled in any assembly that ever met. When we consider, that at the revolution, such mighty questions, as whether the Throne was vacant or not, and whether the Prince of Orange should be king or not, were determined in the Convention Parliament by small majorities of two or three, and four or five only; the great majorities, the almost unanimity with which all great questions have been decided in your house of representatives, and other assemblies, and especially in the Continental Congress, cannot be considered in any other light than as the happiest omens indeed, as providential dispensations in our favour, as well as the clearest demonstrations of the cordial, firm, radical and indissoluble union of the colonies.

The grand aphorism of the policy of the whigs has been to unite the people of America, and divide those of Great-Britain: The reverse of this has been the maxim of the tories, viz. to unite the people of Great-Britain, and divide those of America: All the movements, marches and countermarches of both parties, on both sides of the atlantic, may be reduced to one or the other of these rules.—I have shewn, in opposition to Massachusettensis, that the people of America are united more perfectly than the most sanguine whig could ever have hoped, or than the most timid tory could have fear'd. Let us now examine whether the people of Great-Britain are equally united against us. For if the contending countries were equally united, the prospect of success in the quarrel would depend upon the comparative wisdom, firmness, strength and other advantages of each. And if such a comparison was made, it would not appear to a demonstration that Great Britain could so easily subdue and conquer.—It is not so easy a thing for the most powerful state to conquer a country a thousand leagues off.—How many year's time, how many millions of money, did it take, with five and thirty-thousand men, to conquer the poor province of Canada? And after all the battles and victories, it never would have submitted without a capitulation, which secured to them their religion and properties.

But we know that the people of Great-Britain are not united against us.——We distinguish between the Ministry, the House of Commons, the Officers of the Army, Navy, Excise, Customs, &c. who are dependent on the Ministry, and tempted, if not obliged, to echo their voices; and the body of the people. We are assured by thousands of letters from persons of good intelligence, by the general strain of publications in public papers, pamphlets, and magazines, and by some larger works written for posterity, that the body of the people are friends to America, and wish us success in our struggles against the claims of parliament and administration. We know that millions in England and Scotland, will think it unrighteous, impolitic and ruinous, to make war upon us, and a minister, tho' he may have a marble heart, will proceed with a dissident, desponding spirit. We know that London & Bristol, the two greatest commercial cities in the empire, have declared themselves in the most decisive manner, in favour of our cause. So explicitly that the former has bound her members under their hands to assist us, and the latter has chosen two known friends of America, one attached to us by principle, birth, and the most ardent affection, the other an able advocate for us on several great occasions. We know that many of the most virtuous and independent of the nobility and gentry, are for us, and among them the best Bishop that adorns the bench, as great a Judge as the nation can boast, and the greatest statesman it ever saw. We know that the nation is loaded with debts and taxes by the folly and iniquity of its ministers, and that without the trade of America, it can neither long support its fleet and army, nor pay the interest of its debt.

But we are told that the nation is now united against us, that they hold, they have a right to tax us and legislate for us as firmly as we deny it. That we are a part of the British Empire, that every state must have an uncontroulable power co-extensive with the empire, that there is little probability of serving ourselves by ingenious distinctions between external and internal taxes. If we are not a part of the state, and subject to the supreme authority of parliament, Great-Britain will make us so; that if this opportunity of reclaiming the colonies is lost, they will be dismembered from the empire; and although they may continue their allegiance to the King, they will own none to the imperial crown.

To all this I answer, That the nation is not so united—that they do not so universally hold they have such a right, and my reasons I have given before. That the terms "British Empire" are not the language of the common law, but the language of news papers and political pamphlets. That the dominions of the king of Great-Britain has no uncontroulable power co-extensive with them—I would ask by what law the parliament has authority over America? By the law of GOD in the Old and New Testament, it has none—— By the law of nature and nations, it has none— By the common law of England it has none. For the common law and the authority of parliament founded on it, never extended beyond the four seas.—By statute law it has none, for no statute was made before the settlement of the colonies for this purpose; and the declaratory act made in 1766. was made without our consent, by a parliament which had no authority beyond the four seas. What religious, moral or political obligation then are we under, to submit to parliament as a supreme legislative? None at all.—When it is said, that if we are not subject to the supreme authority of parliament, Great-Britain will make us so, all other laws and obligations are given up, and recourse is had to the ratio ultima of Lewis the XIVth, and the suprema lex of the king of Sardinia, to the law of brickbats & cannon balls, which can be answer'd only by brickbats and balls.

This language "the imperial crown of Great-Britain", is not the stile of the common law but of court sycophants. It was introduced in allusion to the Roman empire, and intended to insinuate, that the prerogative of the imperial crown of England, was like that of the Roman emperor, after the maxim was established, *quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem*, and so far from including the two houses of parliament in the idea of this imperial crown, it was intended to insinuate that the crown was absolute, and had no need of lords or commons to make or dispense with laws.—Yet even these court sycophants when driven to an explanation, never dared to put any other sense upon the words imperial crown, than this, that the crown of England was independent of France, Spain, and all other kings and states in the world.——

When he says that the king's dominions must have an uncontroulable power, co-extensive with them. I ask whether they have such a power or not? and utterly deny that they have by any law but that of Lewis the fourteenth, and the king of Sardinia.—If they have not, and it is necessary that they should have, it then follows that there is a defect in what he calls the British empire,—and how shall this defect be supplied?—It cannot be supplied consistently with reason, justice, policy, morality, or humanity, without the consent of the colonies, and some new plan of connection. But if Great-Britain will set all these at defiance, and resort to the ratio ultima, all Europe will pronounce her a tyrant, and America never will submit to her, be the danger of disobedience as great as it will.

But there is no need of any other power than that of regulating trade, and this the colonies ever have been and will be ready and willing to concede to her. But she will never obtain from America any further concession while she exists.

We are then asked, "for what she protected and defended the colonies against the martime power of Europe from their first settlement to this day?" I answer for her own interest, because all the profits of our trade centered in her lap.—But it ought to be remembered, that her name, not her purse, nor her fleets and armies, ever protected us, untill the last war. And then the minister who conducted that war, informs us, that the annual millions from America enabled her to do it — *See pitt's speech, pa. 403. Vol.*

We are then asked for what she purchased New-York of the Dutch? I answer she never did. The Dutch never owned it, were never more than trespassers and intruders there, and were finally expelled by conquest.—It was ceded it is true by the treaty of Breda, and it is said in some authors, that some other territory in India was ceded to the Dutch in lieu of it. But this was the transaction of the king, not of parliament, and therefore makes nothing to the argument. But admitting for argument sake, (since the cautious Massachusettensis will urge us into the discussion of such questions) what is not a supposeable case, that the nation should be so sunk in sloth, luxury and corruption, as to suffer their minister to persevere in his mad blunders and send fire and sword against us, how shall we defend ourselves? the colonies south of Pennsylvania have no men to spare we are told.—But we know better,—we know that all those colonies have a back country which is inhabited by an hardy, robust people, many of whom are emigrants from New-England, and habituated like multitudes of New-England-men, to carry their fuzees or rifles upon one shoulder to defend themselves against the Indians, while they carry'd their axes, scythes and hoes upon the other to till the ground.—Did not those colonies furnish men the last war excepting Maryland.—Did not Virginia furnish men, one regiment particularly equal to any regular regiment in the service.—Does the soft Massachusettensis imagine that in the unnatural horrid war, he is now supposing their exertions would be less.—If he does he is very ill informed of their principles, their present sentiments and temper.—But "have you arms and ammunition?" I answer we have; but if we had not, we could make a sufficient quantity of both.—What should hinder? we have many manufacturers of fire-arms now, whose arms are as good as any in the world. Powder has been made here, and may be again, and so may salt-petre. What should hinder? we have all the materials in great abundance, and the process is very simple. But if we neither had them nor could make them, we could import them. —But "the British navy." Ay there's the rub. —But let us consider, since the prudent Massachusettensis will have these questions debated. How many ships are taken to blockade Boston harbour?—How many ships can Britain spare to carry on this humane and political war, the object of which is a pepper corn? let her send all the ships she has round her island.—What if her ill natur'd neighbours, France and Spain should strike a blow in their absence?—in order to judge what they could all do when they arrived here, we should consider what they are all able to do round the island of Great-Britain.——We know that the utmost vigilance and exertions of them added to all the terms of sanguinary laws are not sufficient to prevent continual smuggling, into their own island.—Are there not 50 bays, harbours creeks and inlets, upon the whole coast of North-America, where there is one round the island of Great-Britain.—Is it to be supposed then, that the whole British navy could prevent the importation of arms and ammunition into America, if she should have occasion for them to defend herself against the hellish warfare, that is here supposed.

But what will you do for discipline and subordination? I answer we will have them in as great perfection as the regular troops.—If the provincials were not brought in the last war to a proper discipline, what was the reason? Because regular generals would not let them fight, which they ardently wished, but employed them in cutting roads.—If they had been allowed to fight they would have brought the war to a conclusion too soon.—The provincials did submit to martial law, and to the mutiny and desertion act, the last war, and such an act may be made here by a legislature which they will obey with much more alacrity than an act of parliament.

The new fangled militia, as the specious Massachusettensis calls it, is such a militia as he never saw.—They are commanded through the province, not by men who procured their commissions from a governor as a reward for making themselves pimps to his tools, and by discovering a hatred of the people but by gentlemen whose estates, abilities and benevolence, have rendered them the delight of the soldiers, and there is an esteem and respect for them visible through the province, which has not been used in the militia.—Nor is there that unsteadiness that is charged upon them.—In some places, where companies have been split into two or three, it has only served by exciting an emulation between the companies to encrease the martial spirit and skill.

The plausible Massachusettensis may write as he will, but in a land war, this continent might defend itself against all the world.—We have

(5) See Sea Ach. pa. 735. Vol. 1. & Molasses pa. 9. Vol.
(6) See declaratory act pa. 524.
(7) See Common Law defined, pa. 964. Vol. & pa. 691. Vol. 4.
(8) See pa. 591. Vol. & pa. 665. 685.
(9) She never did protect us see page 998. in margin, 2.
(10) See Index, under Powder, & Saltpetre
(11) See Port Act pa. 499
(12) See Index, under Men of War.
(13) No she could not prevent it we know by experience.
(14) See Gee Lee's Letter, p. 1257. See Index under militia Gentleman. To abate militia see index under Towns Counties Congress Resolves &c.

& See Index under Congress Continental ✕ See Resolves, index under Towns, Counties, Assemblies, Congress, Resolves, &c. &c.
‖ See List of Grievances pa. 971, 1008. pa. 646. 647. & See Index under Virginia, & Carolinas, X Jonathan Sewall. (1) See Index

men enough, and those men have as good natural understandings and as much natural courage as any other men. If they were wholly ignorant now, they might learn the art of war. But at sea we are defenceless.—A navy might burn our sea port towns—What then? If the insinuating Massachusettensis, has ever read any speculations concerning an Agrarian law, and I know he has, he will be satisfied that 350 thousand landholders, will not give up their rights and the constitution by which they hold them, to save fifty thousand inhabitants of maritime towns.—Will the minister be nearer his mark after he has burnt a beautiful town and murdered 30,000 innocent people? So far from it, that one such event, would occasion the loss of all the colonies to Great Britain forever.—It is not so clear that our trade, fishery and navigation could be taken from us.—Some persons, who understand this subject better than Massachusettensis, with all his sprightly imaginations, are of a different opinion.—They think that our trade would be increased. But I will not enlarge upon this subject, because I wish the trade of this continent, may be confined to Great Britain, at least as much of it, as it can do her any good to restrain.

The Canadians and Savages are brought in to thicken the horrors of a picture with which the lively fancy of this writer has terrified him. But although we are sensible that the Quebec act has laid a foundation for a fabrick, which if not seasonably demolished, may be formidable, if not ruinous to the colonies, in future times, yet we know that these times are yet at a distance, at present we hold the power of the Canadians as nothing.—But we know their dispositions are not unfriendly to us.—The savages will be more likely to be our friends than enemies: but if they should not we know well enough how to defend ourselves against them.

I ought to apologize for the immoderate length of this paper. But general assertions are only to be confuted by an examination of particulars, which necessarily fills up much space.—I will trespass on the readers patience only while I make one observation more upon the art, I had almost said chicanery, of this writer.

He affirms that we are not united in this province, and that associations are forming in several parts of the province.—The association he means has been laid before the public, and a very curious piece of ledgerdemain it is.—Is there any article in it acknowledging the authority of parliament,—the unlimitted authority of parliament? Brigadier Ruggles himself, Massachusettensis himself, could not have signed it if there had, consistent with their known declared opinions. They associate to stand by the king's laws, and this every whig will subscribe—But after all, what a wretched fortune has this association made in the world, the numbers who have signed it, would appear so inconsiderable, that I dare say the Brigadier will never publish to the world their numbers or names. But "has not Great-Britain been a nursing mother to us?"—Yes, and we have behaved as nurse children commonly do, been very fond of her, and rewarded her all along tenfold for all her care & expence in our nurture.

But "is not all our distraction owing to parliament's taking off a shilling duty on tea and imposing three pence, and is not this a more unaccountable frenzy, more disgraceful to the annals of America, than the witchcraft."!

Is the three pence upon tea our only grievance?—Are we not in this province deprived of the privilege of paying our governors, judges, &c.—are not trials by jury taken from us!—Are we not to be sent to England for tryal!—Is not a military government put over us?—Is not our constitution demolished to the foundation? Have not the ministry shewn by the Quebec bill, that we have no security against them for our religion any more than our property, if we once submit to the unlimited claims of parliament!—This is so gross an attempt to impose on the most ignorant of the people, that it is a shame to answer it.

Obsta principiis—Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud, is the only maxim which can ever preserve the liberties of any people. When the people give way, their deceivers betrayers and destroyers press upon them so fast that there is no resisting afterwards.—The nature of the encroachment upon American constitution is such, as to grow every day more and more encroaching. Like a cancer, it eats faster and faster every hour.—The revenue creates pensioners and the pensioners urge for more revenue.—The people grow less steady, spirited and virtuous, the seekers more numerous and more corrupt, and every day increases the circles of their dependants and expectants, until virtue, integrity, public spirit, simplicity, frugality, become the objects of ridicule and scorn, and vanity, luxury, foppery, selfishness, meanness, and downright venality, swallow up the whole society.

NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued.)

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLE to the *American Interest Association*, on Saturday the 12th February instant, at the House of Mr. *Burdick*, Innholder in Marblehead,—The whole Cargoes of the Schooners, *Lyon*, *Britannia*, and *Adventure*, all from *Falmouth* in Great-Britain,—

Schooner Lyon, Capt. Hooper's Cargo, Consisting of

Invoice, No. 1.—599 Casks of Raisins, 99 Quarter Casks of Malaga Wine, and 50 Boxes Lemons.

Invoice, No. 2. 20 Boxes Lemons.

Schooner *Britannia*, Captain *Rappel's*.

Invoice No. 1. 62 Hogsheads and 120 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine, 92 Boxes Lemmons, 500 Casks Raisins, 12 Tons, 18C. 1qr. & 5lb. Spanish Iron.

Invoice No. 2. 47 Casks Raisins.

Schooner *Adventure*, Captain *Tittle's*.

Invoice, No. 1. 266 Casks Raisins, 192 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine, 209 Boxes Lemmons, 8 Tons, 0C. 2q 25lb Iron.

No. 2. 10 Boxes Lemmons.

No. 3. 1 ¼ Cask Wine.

The sale to begin at XI o'Clock, A. M.

Marblehead, 28 *February* 1775.

The Treasurer of the County of *Suffolk*, notifies those Collectors of Taxes for said County who are in Arrears, that there are several Orders upon him necessary to be discharged and no Money in the Treasury to enable him to do it, which he hopes will induce them to pay their respective Balances without

Boston, Feb. 1 1775.

THE Proprietors of a Tow ship lying adjoining to Amarascoggin River, in the County of Lincoln, which was granted by the Great and General Court, on the 17th Day of June, A. D. 1771, to David Phips, Esq; and others, at their Legal Meeting on the 23d Day of November last,

Voted a Tax of Twenty Shillings on each Right in said Township, which has been Published as the Law directs: Several of which Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of said Tax.

Public Notice is therefore hereby given to such, that unless their Taxes be paid to Mr. Samuel Harrington, or Mr. Seth Hastings, Collectors of said Tax, by One o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 8th Day of March next, their Rights will be Sold at Public Vendue for the Payment of their Taxes and Charges. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in said Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. Dorothy Coolidge, Innholder in Watertown, and continued by Adjournment if need be.

Braddyll Smith
Alex. Shepard } Committee
Nathl. Bridge } for said Proprietors.

January 28, 1775.

The Estate of William Molineaux late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims, GIVE NOTICE, That they shall attend said Service, at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the first Tuesdays in the six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, January 20, 1775.

John Kneeland,

Hereby informs the Public, that he has removed from Green's Wharf, to a Store, next Northward to Mr. Benjamin Andrews, near the East End of Faneuil Hall Market, where he has for Sale,

Loaf and Brown Sugar, New Flour, New Rice Rum, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Chocolate warranted pure and of full Weight, Coffee, a Quantity of Logwood, &c. &c. Also,

A small assortment of English Goods,

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this province met here, agreeable to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation, but a sufficiency of members not appearing to make a House, they adjourned from day to day, until Friday, when his Honour was pleased to open the sixth session, with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly,

I Think it unnecessary, at this time particularly to recommend to your attention the ordinary business of the legislature; whatever may be found conducive to the dignity of his Majesty's government, or the happiness of his people in this colony, I shall cheerfully promote.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The support of his Majesty's government, and other allowances for his service, I doubt not you will readily provide for.

We cannot sufficiently lament the present disordered state of the colonies. The dispute between Great Britain and her American dominions is now brought to the most alarming crisis, and fills every humane breast with the deepest affliction. It is to you, Gentlemen, in this anxious moment, that your country looks up for counsel; and on you it, in a great measure depends, to rescue her from evils of the most ruinous tendency. Exert yourselves then with the firmness becoming your important office. If your constituents are discontented and apprehensive, examine their complaints with calmness and deliberation, and determine on them with an honest impartiality. If you find them well grounded, pursue the means of redress which the constitution has pointed out; supplicate the throne, and our most gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with parental tenderness. But I intreat you, as you regard the happiness of your country, to discountenance every measure which may increase our distress: and anxious for the re-establishment of harmony, with that power with which you are connected by the ties of blood, religion, interest and duty, prove yourselves, by your conduct, on this occasion, earnestly solicitous for a cordial and permanent reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

In the absence of our most worthy Governor in Chief, no less distinguished by his extensive abilities than his zeal for the honour of the crown, and his affection for the people of this province, and at so critical a conjuncture, it gives me great consolation that I can repose the utmost confidence in your wisdom, your attachment to the constitution, and your regard for the interest of the British empire. And you may be assured, that my most strenuous efforts shall be exerted to co-operate with you, in restoring that tranquility which must be the ardent desire of every wise, virtuous and loyal subject.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

The Speech of his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN to both Houses, at the Opening of the Session of the General Assembly of New-Jersey, at Perth-Amboy, the 13th of January, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

ALTHOUGH not more than ten Months have elapsed since your last Meeting in General Assembly, yet as there are several Matters of Importance which require the particular Attention of the Legislature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an Opportunity of transacting the public Business as was consistent with your Convenience.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The Support of the Government having been expired ever since the first of October, I must recommend that Matter to your early Consideration.

The Barrack Master's Accounts for the Expenditure of the Money granted last Year for the Supply of the King's Troops, shall be laid before you as soon as they can be prepared.

I would argue not only a great Want of Duty to his Majesty but of Regard to the good People of this Province, were I, on this Occasion, to pass over in Silence the late alarming Disorders in this and the neighbouring Colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourselves in preventing those Mischiefs to your Country, which, without your timely interposition, will in all Probability be the Consequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular Merits of the Disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, nor do I mean to arraign those who conceive themselves aggrieved, for aiming at a Redress of their Grievances. It is a Duty they owe themselves, their Country, and their Posterity.

All I would wish to guard you against in the giving any Countenance or Encouragement to that destructive Mode of Opposition which has been unhappily adopted in Part by some of the Inhabitants in this Colony, and has been carried so far in it as totally to subvert their former Constitution. It has struck at the Authority of one of the Branches of the Legislature in a particular Manner.—And, if you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, should give your Approbation to Transactions of this Kind, you will do as much as lies in your Power to destroy that Part of Government of which you are an important Part, and which it is your Duty by all lawful Means to preserve. To your Constituents have entrusted a peculiar Guardianship of their Rights and Privileges. You are their legal Representatives, you cannot, without a manifest Breach of your Trust, sacrifice the Body of Men in this or any of the other Provinces, to whom you exercise any of that Power vested in you by the Constitution. It behoves you particularly, who must be constitutionally supposed to speak the Sense of the People at large, to be extremely careful in continuing to any Acts whereby you may engage the Province in, and make them answerable for Measures, which have a Tendency to involve them in Difficulties far greater than those they aim to avoid.

Besides, there is not, Gentlemen, the least Necessity, consequently there will not be the least Excuse, for your running such Risks, on the present Occasion. If you are really desirous to represent to the King any Inconveniencies you conceive yourselves to lie under, or to make any Propositions on the part of the State of America, I can assure you, from the best Authority, that such Representations or Propositions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater Weight, coming from each Colony in its separate Capacity, than in a Channel, of the Propriety or Legality of which there may be much Doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, Gentlemen, two Roads—one evidently leading to peace, happiness, and a restoration of the public Tranquility;—the other inevitably conducting to Anarchy, Misery, and all the horrors of a civil War. Your Wisdom, your prudence, your regard for the true interests of your People, will be best known when you have shewn to which of these you give the preference. If to the former, you will probably afford Satisfaction to the moderate, the sober, and the discerning of your constituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps for a time give pleasure to the warm, the rash, the inconsiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the temper of the present times, are not even now the Majority. But it may be well for you to remember, should any calamity hereafter befall the Country from your compliance with their inclinations, instead of guiding as you ought, the dictates of your own judgment, that the consequences of their returning to a proper sense of their conduct will prove deservedly fatal to yourselves.

I shall say no more at present on this disagreeable Subject, only to repeat an observation I made to a former Assembly on a similar occasion. "Every breach of constitution, whether it proceeds from the Crown or the People, is, in its effects, equally destructive to the Rights of both: It is the duty, therefore, of those who are intrusted with Government, to be equally careful in guarding against encroachments from the one as the other. But it is [illegible] out of the power of [illegible] to preserve the Liberties of the Country, than for those in the Administration of the dangerous State of Power, whom for their own sakes as well as the Country's sake, a greater regard to Popularity than to their own Judgment."

Jan. 13, 1775. Wm. Franklin.

(1) See Lee's Letter, pa. 1257-8
Index Vol. 3. under Militia
Index under Military Country Men, Vol. 4.
(2) Jonathan Sewall.
(3) See the Act, pa. 559.
(4) A falsehood. See Index, under Towns, County, Congress, Provincial, &c. & under Committees of Correspondence.
(5) See page 625.
(6) See the Tea Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1
(7) See Index, under Governor Hutchinson & Judges
(8) See Act vainst burning the Kings Ships, p. 176. & 4 for administration of Justice, p. 509.
(9) See Index under Army, & Gage
(10) See our Charter, p. 1077, vol. 2.
(11) By the Act regulating the Charter, p. 532.
(12) See Index under Assemblies, pa. 136. 2.
(13) See Index under Congress Continental. (8) See pa. 606.
(14) See Index under Towns, County, Assemblies, Committees, & Provincial Congress
(15) See Answer of the Council, pa. 681
(16) The mode of having a Continental Congress

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of *February 6, 1775.* [No. 1034] VOL

PARIS, [FRANCE] *December* 4.

ALL the maritime towns in France have charged their deputies, in this city, to make remonstrances against the orders they have received to conform in future to the conventions which the court of Great-Britain has obtained for the prohibition of sending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went, upon this occasion in a body to Mr. de Trudaine, Superintendant of the manufactures of France; to be told them, the demand made by the court of Great-Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties subsisting between the two courts, and which his Majesty had lately renewed; and, therefore, they must not expect any alteration in respect to the affair in question.

LONDON, *November* 30. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, were at the House of Peers yesterday.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, the Lord-Mayor went from Guildhall to the house of commons, and was sworn in member for the county of Middlesex.

Tuesday morning near 300 of the members of the new House of Commons were sworn in, before the King came to the House of Lords. The following is the form of the declaration signed and delivered on oath by each member, to the deputies appointed by the Lord Steward to swear him in:

"I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be true and faithful to his Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, crown and dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support, maintain and defend the succession of the crown against all persons whatsoever, which succession is by an act entitled, An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby declared to be vested in the said Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, according to the limitations and conditions mentioned in the said act, and all other acts of parliament made for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, to which I am to give my assent or consent. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition and acknowledgment heartily, willingly and truly upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God."

Yesterday Earl Temple attended the levee at St. James's for the first time this winter; and presented his nephew the hon. George Grenville, member for Bucks, to his majesty.

The same day the Earl of Shelburne was at the levee at St. James's, for the first time since his arrival from Ireland.

The substance of the late news from America, is said to be as follows.

The Congress have unanimously voted a non-importation agreement.

The province of Virginia (by their Delegates in the Congress) have agreed not to plant any more tobacco. The plant now in the ground, the other colonies have agreed to take. So that the present year's crop is the last that will be sent to Great-Britain, unless matters with America are accommodated. The duty upon tobacco is a very principal article of the revenue of Great-Britain.

The parliament will adjourn on Friday the 23d, inst. and meet again on the 18th of January.

It is reported, that orders are given for four regiments of foot to be embarked in Ireland for Boston, and that the necessary transports are all taken up.

Dec. 12. All the great trading towns will either address the throne, or instruct their servants in Parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the high price of provisions.

Dec. 13. Yesterday the House of Commons, in a committee of the whole House, on the supply, came to the following resolutions,

That 16,000 men be employed for the sea-service 1775, including 4282 marines.

That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said men, including the ordnance for sea-service.

On a motion that the committee do agree that 16,000 seamen should be employed in the sea-service for the year 1775, including 2400 marines, several questions were asked of Mr. Buller concerning the state of our marine forces at home, and the increase of it in North-America since last year; the gentlemen in opposition seeming to think that to provide men for the shipping out against America, we were left in a defenceless state at home; but Mr. Buller in his reply endeavoured to prove the very contrary; and that every fort, as well as all the guardships, had their full compliment of men. The committee agreed to the supply, and than the house broke up.

A gentleman who is a member of a certain assembly, asked the Lord Mayor, a few days ago, how he liked the King's speech. What speech? answers the Lord Mayor. Why, that printed speech in your hand, replies the member. You mistake, cries my Lord, this is no speech, it is the American Death warrant. You are merry, cries the member. Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, I thank God it it not my death warrant. But to be serious, says the member, don't you think the speech is a good one? Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, it is a BLOODY good one.

If one may judge of the expectations of a certain assembly, from the price many of them have given, and others offer, for a seat there, a certain great man, who is to purchase a majority, must give a high price, for four thousand pounds in the lowest offer made in the city by the borough-mongers; and a certain North Briton, who has a seat to dispose of, will not bate a bawbee of five thousand pounds, in hand, with other profitable terms; and a gentleman who lately gave three thousand pounds, declares to all his friends, and has repeated it so often as to begin to think it true, that he came in for nothing.

The majority have shewn their strength of power with a proof, that all they can do shall be exerted for the Ruin of this country and her colonies.

Though the two Royal Dukes of G.(1) and C.(2) did no vote the first day, it arose from a delicacy of not being personally opposed to their brother; the next division of the house will produce them the true friends of the people and the country, not from factious principles, but from patriot feelings.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *December* 13.

This day immediately after the resolutions of the committee of supply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Rose Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniences arising in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far distant from the place where the poll for members to serve in Parliament is usually taken, and to appoint others less remote for the above purpose, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendish then rose, and begged leave to state to the House the conduct of administration in one or two points, particularly respecting the naval establishment for the ensuing year. He observed, that there were 4000 seamen voted the present less than the preceding year, notwithstanding the speech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming situation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for taking the speech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for measures of a spirited decisive nature, what sort of correspondence there was between the contents of the speech and the naval establishment, was more than he could possibly discover. But were he to declare his sentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere ministerial trick. A forming estimates in the first instance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather designed as mere waste paper, and afterwards surprize and drive the House into grants of a very improper and burdensome nature. Such being his suspicions, for his part, he said, he could not face his constituents without previously knowing what he must tell them, both in relation to further burdens, and what was involved in such an enquiry, if compulsive measures were really intended to be pursued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced establishment, either naval or military, was a sort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp said, that the noble Lord who spoke last had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving something on the subject matter of the present conversation; that he had accordingly apprized the noble Lord who presides at the Treasury thereWith; and, that his Lordship had authorized him to acquaint the house, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor measures to propose respecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble Lord was indisposed and absent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin house, to suspend all further solicitude, till his Lordship should have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in person.

Mr. Cornwall next rose, and endeavoured to apologize for the ministers conduct. He insisted, that the present was not a proper time to enter into any discussion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he presumed, was founded on good and substantial reasons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them, might vary with the circumstances; and, that when the question concerning Great-Britain and the Colonies came in a parliamentary way before the House, every member would then be fully at Liberty to deliver his sentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke answered the gentleman on the treasury bench in a very masterly manner, and was extremely severe on the conduct of administration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the House of commons to a dead senseless mass, which had neither sense, soul, or activity, but as it derived them from the minister. If his Lordship chuses to tell them one day, that America is in a state little short of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if in a few days after he acquaints them at second hand, that he had no information whatever to authorize such an assertion, who can doubt his candour and his veracity? Both assertions still remain uncontradicted, and all must be silence. We despise the parliament, who are our only proper and constitutional counsellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a possibility of redress, then we will come to parliament to do what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Sir William Meredith, in a short speech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of those in power, in withholding from the house the necessary information, or at least the best they had; and laying his hand on his breast, solemnly protested he would never have voted for the address without the proposed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuse the necessary explanations on which the speech was supposed to be founded.

DEC. 14. The house went into a committee on ways and means, came to the following resolutions:

That the duties on malt, mum, cyders and perry, be continued for 1775.

That three shillings in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, presented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great-Britain, on paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of two pence per quarter.

House of Commons, December 18.

The house was this day remarkably full, considering the occasion, upwards of 300 members being present, including those in the gallery. Mr. Cooper presented the malt-bill, which was read and ordered to a committee. Mr. Burke took the chair, in a committee on the India corn bill, which, with the amendments, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, that the house be called over on Wednesday the 1st of February next.

The order of the day was now called for the house to go into a committee of supply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land service, for the year 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller rose and said, he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know from the noble Lord at the head of the treasury, if he had any information to lay before the house, or any measures to propose respecting America; because if he had not, he thought it the duty of parliament to interpose and call for papers, and proceed on such information however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the measures adopted by the last parliament impolitic and impracticable; and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confessed the very great consequence and importance of the subject, the hon. member now mentioned; said, it would require the utmost diligence and attention, as a matter of the greatest magnitude ever debated within those walls. He could not, he said, entirely acquiesce in the condemnation of measures hastily, which had been taken up and adopted on such weighty motives; that at the time it was impossible to foretell precisely how they might answer; but the shortness of the time and other circumstances considered, they should have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wisdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by assuring the house, that he had information to lay before it shortly after the holidays; and that he would so far adopt his hon. friend's ideas behind him, (Mr. Fuller) as to propose to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into consideration.

Mr. Cruger, as a young member, gave his opinion on the state of the colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a considerable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory measures; but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the minister.

Lord North, on the whole, was plausible, sententious, and affected great moderation. Governor Johnstone having alluded to something his Lordship had said on a former occasion, relative to Great-Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet; his Lordship observed that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had said seven years before, and what he had explained on the spot before he left the house; this explanation then, and now was, he said, that by being at the feet of Great-Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country. Such as if they thought themselves aggrieved to apply by petitions and dutiful remonstrances to the parliament or the throne. He said, he thought it the duty of every member, as well in the house as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm discussion, in the manner it was explained by the speaker: That if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have asserted, that he insisted that Britain should never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet; for as he never meant the one, so he never said the other. And he wished, that on the present occasion he should be understood according to his present explanation and no other.

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requisition, and read in his place one or two of the resolutions entered into by the Continental Congress, to shew their willingness to comply with such a measure.

The question was at length put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in course, providing for the whole of the military establishments.

LONDON, *December* 17. Were the people of America once clearly quit of their prejudices, or rather their affection to this country, how evidently must it appear to be their interest to trade with France, who take their corn, fish, staves, hoops, and every kind of produce, and in return give them cheap cloathing either for winter or summer, together with wine, oil, fruit, &c. &c.

The Ministry, it is said, are much offended with General Gage. They certainly have great reason; for he has most grievously disappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he acting upon the defensive, has thrown it upon them. *See Index, under Gage.*

The Provincial Congress at Boston, have resolved, that the militia should be raised, and that arms and ammunition be provided; where wanted; and that the inhabitants perfect themselves in the military skill. *See pa. 604.*

LAST Thursday Evening one JOHN WADE, a Servant belonging to Mr. McDONALD, a Gentleman lately arrived from England, in the absence of his Master, broke open a Bureau and Stole therefrom, Money and Wearing Apparel to a considerable amount, for which he made off undiscovered, and has not been heard of since: The said Wade is about 19 Years of Age, a middle size, full Face, Black Eye Brows, Hazle Eyes, long Black Hair which he generally wears twisted, fresh Complexion, a small Swelling in one of his Ancles, the Little Finger Nail of the Right Hand Milk White, and another Finger Nail of the same colour but can't be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of TEN GUINEAS, by applying to the Subscriber, No. M Jones-Wharf, at the Bunch of Grapes, Boston. Nathaniel Balch. N.B. He had on when he went away a Suit of Cloaths, new Coat with a red Velvet Collar, a Snuff coloured Surtout Coat with a red Velvet Collar, a Snuff coloured Coat and Waistcoat, with Metal Buttons of two colours, a black Silk Handkerch of about his Neck, a Pair of grey Worsted Stockings, new Shoes, and a Pair of round Silver Buckles, with a small Engraving upon them, some of the letters Mark'd R.M.D. It is imagined he went over Charlestown-Ferry.—Whoever will apprehend the said John Wade, so that he may

be had, &c. The said Wade is about 19 Years of Age, a middle size, full Face, Black Eye Brows, Hazle Eyes, long Black Hair which he generally wears twisted, fresh Complexion, a small Swelling in one of his Ancles, the Little Finger Nail of the Right Hand Milk White, and another Finger Nail of the same colour but can't be brought to Justice, shall receive a Reward of TEN GUINEAS, by applying to the Subscriber, No. M Jones-Wharf, at the Bunch of Grapes, Boston. Nathaniel Balch. N.B. He had on when he went away a Suit of Cloaths, new Coat with a red Velvet Collar, a Snuff coloured Surtout Coat with a red Velvet Collar, a Snuff coloured Coat and Waistcoat, with Metal Buttons of two colours, a black Silk Handkerch of about his Neck, a Pair of grey Worsted Stockings, new Shoes, and a Pair of round Silver Buckles, with a small Engraving upon them, some of the letters Mark'd R.M.D. It is imagined he went over Charlestown-Ferry.—Whoever will apprehend the said John Wade, so that he may

see pa. 636, 649. see speech, pa. 659. see Index, under Towns, County, Assemblies, Congresses, Continental, & Provinces, & Resolves, &c. see pa. 606. see list of Grievances, pa. 971. see Index, under Congress Continental. & See Index, under Troops. & see Index, under mon. of War. (1) Gloucester. (2) Cumberland. see pa. 399, Vol. 2.

see pa. 1087. (1) pa. 606. see Index, under Cong. Continental. (2) See pa. 595, 601.

To NOVANGLUS.

Sir,

HAD you been fond of honour and applause, your name wou'd have accompanied your writings: but now can know you only as an author: and in this view I am proud to rank myself among your many friends and admirers. In calling yourself a New-England man, you have done no dishonor to your country. The thoro' acquaintance you discover with the important argument in which you are engag'd; the manner in which you have hitherto conducted it; the manly freedom and energy with which you speak; the clearness of your reasonings, the pertinence of your reflections, and the indisputable facts and testimonies on which they are founded, cannot fail to convince the candid and attentive, how much our country has been misrepresented and abus'd; and how unjustly it has suffered.

Having such advocates, she may the less regret, tho' she must ever regard with honest indignation, some of her sons, who have allow'd themselves to be plac'd and pension'd at the infamous price, not only of deserting her in the deepest affliction, but of adding to her distress by the most unnatural calumnies, by holding her up to the whole world as an object of contempt and hatred: This has been done under the fairest professions of filial piety and affection; while strangers have admired and applauded her noble ardor for liberty, and the uncommon fortitude and patience with which she has fac'd dangers and submitted to sufferings in its glorious cause.—Go on sir, as you have begun; place the grounds and progress of the present political controversy in a fair point of view; for though we thought the subject exhausted, you have already thrown some new light upon it; detect the base arts and false glosses by which the principles and conduct of your country have been misrepresented; and Massachusettensis must blush wherever Novanglus is read.—You have not indeed a sinecure of six hundred a year: the liberal spirit of your writings is incompatible with any thing like this: But you have a much nobler reward, the feelings and reflections of a true patriot, a patriot I say, tho' I know the name is contemptible to some, whose bosoms will not allow them to suppose that such a character can exist; you will have the esteem of your country, and of all the friends to the rights of human nature: and as a small addition, you may be sure to be honor'd at once with the obliquy and envy of parricides.

A. B.

NEW-JERSEY, PERTH AMBOY.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, *Jan.* 25, 1775.

MR. Crane, and Mr. Kinsey, laid before the house the proceedings of the continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, on September last, which were read.

On the question, Whether the house approve of the said proceedings? it passed in the affirmative.

RESOLVED, That the house do, *unanimously*, approve of the proceedings of the Congress.

RESOLVED, UNANIMOUSLY, That James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John Dehart, and Richard Smith, Esqrs; or any three of them be, and they are hereby, appointed to attend the continental Congress of the colonies, intended to be held at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, or at any other time and place; and that they report their proceedings to the next sessions of General Assembly; instructing the said delegates to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional measure, for the accommodation of the unhappy difference at present subsisting between the mother country and the colonies, which the house most ardently wish for.

ORDERED, That Mr. Speaker do transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Speakers of the assemblies of New York and Pennsylvania.

RESOLVED, UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of the house be given to James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John Dehart, and Richard Smith, Esqrs; for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them, at the late continental Congress.

A TRUE COPY:

JONATHAN DEANE, Clerk.

BOSTON February 6. 1775.

Extract of a Letter from New York, Jan. 27, 1775.

SIR, *See Votes of the House, pa. 689*

AS the enemies of America are indefatigable, in giving the highest colouring to every event, that has the least appearance of disunion among the colonies, it is the duty of her friends to counteract them. For this purpose I enclose you the late vote of our assembly, in order that you may be fully informed of that fact, and be thereby enabled to defeat their wicked machinations.—The meaning of the previous question, in our Assembly's proceedings, is, that any motion, or question proposed, shall not be then put; or in other words, that the sense of the House shall not be taken on any such motion or question.——Hence therefore you will be able fully to understand the import of the determination of the House. The present Assembly has existed since 1769, and the most of the members who were against an enquiry into the measures of the Congress, as preparatory to the approbation of them, have long since forfeited the esteem of their constituents: And are therefore looking for favours from the crown, for themselves and their families. Others of them were imposed on, from meer ignorance, and some from fear; being frightened, by designing men, into an apprehension that the approving the doings of the Congress, as they contained the Suffolk resolves, which some call treason, would involve them in the guilt of it.—In short, sir, no virtuous or spirited act could be expected from a house, which had, by its votes, violated the right of election, suspended the habeas corpus act, deprived the subject of his right to a trial by a jury, and provided suport, six years, for troops, kept here for the express purpose of enslaving America. But although these miscreants are the legal representatives of the people; yet, I can assure you, they are not their true representatives. And therefore you have no cause to fear, that this city will depart from the association. Time only will permit me to subscribe myself,

Your very humble Servant, &c.

New-York, 12 P. M.

The Toast of the Day is,—*The Nine Protesting Lords.*

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina.

"The whole Proceedings of the Continental Congress are universally approved in this Colony, and we are cemented in the strongest Bonds of Harmony, like a Band of Brothers, resolutely determined to suffer Death, rather than relinquish any of our inestimable Liberties—God grant every Colony may be as well prepared to meet the Day of Trial. Since you left us Parson B—l—n, heated with the intemperate Rage of Ecclesiastical Zeal, mounted one of our Pulpits, and dared in this enlightened Age to preach up that long exploded Tory Doctrine, of *Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance*. But our Vestry and Church Wardens have convinced him that Doctrines (which the Authority of the three Branches of the Legislature have ordered to be publickly committed to the Flames by the common Hangman) shall not defile our sacred Desks, and therefore silenced him: He desires much to preach again, but will not be permitted, unless he recants his Oxford principles."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in Charlestown South-Carolina, dated Dec. 31, 1774.

—"Most of the Inhabitants of this Province are displeased that their Delegates asked an exception of Rice from the Non-Exportation Agreement. There will be a strong push by the Rice Planters to reject this indulgence, and have Rice forbid Exportation as well as Indigo—We never knew till lately, that our Members demanded it of the Congress."

January 26, 1775. Departed this Life Mrs. Prudence Bill, Relict of the late Abraham Hill, of Cambridge, aged 79.—Few Persons have passed through Life more respected, or have more uniformly supported the Character of a Christian, than this good Woman.—She was at once both loved and revered by her Children, her Friends, and all who had the Happiness of an Acquaintance with her.—Her Company was pleasant, and her Conversation profitable to the Hour of her Death.—She loved the Exercises of Religion public and private: She loved her Country and Mankind in general.——Among some of her loose Papers which were found after her Death, are the following Lines——August 20 1774.

—Blessed and glorious Omnipotent! Look down upon this Land; pity and save us from our Sins, and from those Judgments which we deserve! O deliver us from the Hands of those who unjustly oppress, tyrannize and spitefully use us! Convince them Lord of their Madness,

Lord make them seek thy Name,
Or else their stubborn Rage confound
That they may die in Shame.
Then shall the Nations know
That glorious, dreadful Word
JEHOVAH, is thy Name alone,
AND THOU THE SOV'REIGN LORD.

[The Sale of the Cargoes of the Schooners Lynn, Brittannia, and Adventure, inserted in the last Page of the Paper, is adjourn'd from the 12th to the 16th Instant.]

Donations receiv'd since our last.

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Falmouth, Casco-Bay, 51¾ Cord Wood, by Capt. Wright.

Cape-Elizabeth, 44¾ Cord Wood, by Capt. Dyer.

			£.		
Danvers,	—	— Cash,	1	13	6
Welfleet,	—	ditto,	7	10	8
Yarmouth, East Precinct,		ditto,	7	4	8
Newbury-Port,		ditto,	202	10	2
Kittery,	—	ditto,	41	3	5
Middleton,	—	ditto,	22	9	4
Rehoboth, Rev. Mr. Ephr. Hoit's Parish,			6	0	2
Ditto, Rev. Mr. Robert Rogerson's Parish,			2	6	3
Berwick, South Parish,			11	6	8
Ditto, North Parish,			2	2	0

Eastham, 50 Bushels Corn.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

From a Lady unknown.	£.	7	0
Portsmouth,	200	0	0

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Hospital at New-Boston, and a House at the head of Pond-Street, South End, where Guards are placed and a red Flag hung out, are the only Places in Town infected with the Small Pox.

Boston Feb. 4, 1775. By Order of the Select Men.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The County of Albany in New-York, in which are 17 Districts, have at a general Meeting adopted the Resolves of the Continental Congress, kindly agreed to make Collections for our Sufferers by the Port Bill, the Measure having been kindly recommended to them by the Members of New-York who were at the late Congress—a fine Instance of the happy Union & Spirit that prevails in the Colonies, which must finally prove superior to the Chicanery of a few ignorant and bribed Representatives. *See Middle Column.*

In the late War the Brussels Gazette very justly obtained the name of lying Gazette—Mr. Rivington, a European himself, and fond of raising American fast as he can to the Standard of Europe, has for some Time past published a Paper at New-York which may fairly be called the American Brussels Gazette.

The Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire, consisting of 144 Delegates, have adopted the Continental Resolves, chosen John Sullivan and Jonathan Langdon, Esqrs; Delegates for the next Continental Congress, and have passed a Number of very sensible & very spirited Resolves, which came too late for this Day's Paper. *See Pa. 689*

Wednesday last the Provincial Congress met at Cambridge, when they unanimously made choice of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; for their President, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; Secretary.—The Delegates consist of 198.

The London Daily Advertiser of November 8 (bro't by Captain Brace, who came Passenger with Capt. Coffin, arrived at Plimouth last Week from London) says,— "Yesterday arrived in this City from Boston, N. E. JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq; Author of the Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, and Thoughts on Civil Society & Standing Armies."

Yesterday a Child of the Rev. Mr. SIMON HOWARD, was baptiz'd at the West Meeting in this Town, by the Name of ALDERNON SIDNEY.

Cyrus Baldwin

HEREBY returns his sincere and hearty Thanks to his Town and Country Customers, and the Publick in general, for the many Favours they have conferred on him in Trade; and acquaints them that he intends to embark for London, the beginning of March next, and that he is now selling off his Stock in Trade, consisting of a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, and Scotch Goods

(all of which were imported before the Harbour of Boston was blockaded up) at 50 *per Cent* from *Sterling Cost*, at his Store in Cornhill, a little North of the Town-House in Boston. Where Purchasers, by applying speedily, will find it much for their Advantage.

☞ Said BALDWIN *once more* earnestly requests Persons who are indebted to him on Note, Book or otherways, to make immediate Payment.

Constant Attendance will be given at his Store during his Absence. *February* 4. 1775.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of Samuel Ruggles, late of Braintree, deceased are desired to bring in their Claims: And all who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to John Hollis, Administrator.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his usual Place of Sale,

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A general Assortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES.

Broad-Cloths--Serges--Duffils—Cambletts—Cambletteens—Bed-Ticken—Checks—Handkerchiefs—a Quantity of Cutlery, &c. &c.—House Furniture,—as Chairs—Tables—Feather Beds—Wearing Apparel, a large pier Glass &c. &c. &c.—

TO BE SOLD,

A strong, healthy Negro Man, Nineteen Years old, sober and honest, and capable of doing all sorts of Houshold Work.

Inquire of Mr. CAVERLEY, at the Navy Hospital, Wheelwright's Wharf.

WANTED,

A Woman with a good Breast of Milk.

Inquire of the Printers.

RAN AWAY on Thursday last, from her Master Capt. Nathaniel Patten, a Negro Woman, named Dillar, about 30 Years of Age: She carried off with her a Child, about 5 Years of Age, she had homespun Clothes, and took with her two Callico and one Cambleteen Gown:—Whoever will return said Negroes to their Master at New-Boston, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward.——

☞ All Persons are cautioned against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negroes, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our Paper of last Week,

Eighteen Whites. One Black.

And Ten from the Army.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Twelve.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 16 min. aft. 4
Tuesday, 3 min. aft. 5
Wednesday, 45 m. aft. 5
Thursday, 33 min. aft. 6
Friday, 18 min. aft.
Saturday, 6 min. aft.
Lord's Day, 40m. aft.
D's First Day, 1 aft.

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(4) See a postscript in pa. 606.
(5) See the Character of that Hower, under Index, under New York, Vol. 3. & pa. 27.
(6) See Protest pa. 689
(7) See Index under Donations.
(8) See the bill pa. 409.
(9) See sufferings, pa. 541. 596
(10) See Index, under Congress Provincial.
(11) See Index, under Quincy Josiah.

◊ See pa. 651, &c. ∨ See List of Councellors, pa. 549, 554. ‖ See list of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ See Index, under Town Treasurer, Counties, Congress, resolves, &c. &c.] Jonathan Sewall ——— Sewall has £600 sterling a year, as Judge of the admiralty Court
X See under Congress Continental] (6) See resolves, pa. 576. (2) See magna Charta, pa. 790-1050. Vol. 2. (3) See Index under Troops, the Index.